

Fast Coalgebraic Bisimilarity Minimization

Jules Jacobs

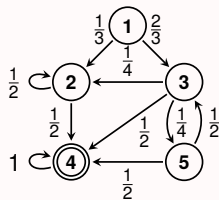
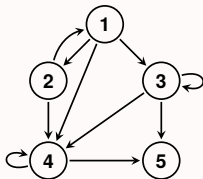
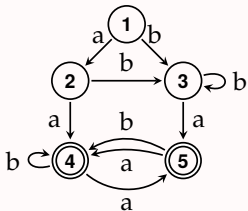
Radboud University

Thorsten Wißmann

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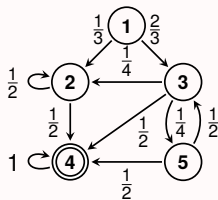
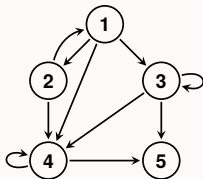
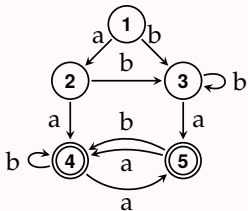
The Automata Zoo

Deterministic finite automata, tree automata, (labeled) transition systems, weighted and probabilistic automata, Markov decision processes, ...



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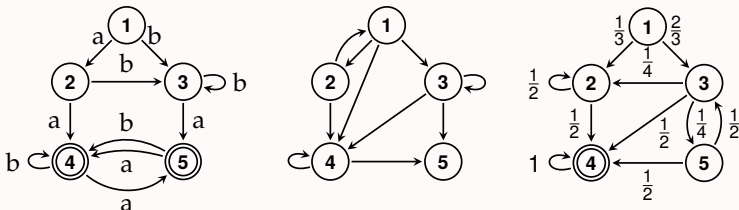


F-coalgebra

a unifying theory of automata and strong bisimilarity

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Deterministic finite automata, tree automata, (labeled) transition systems, weighted and probabilistic automata, Markov decision processes, ...



F-coalgebra

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This Work

a **fast** and **general** algorithm for minimizing automata

What's an F -coalgebra?

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Definition

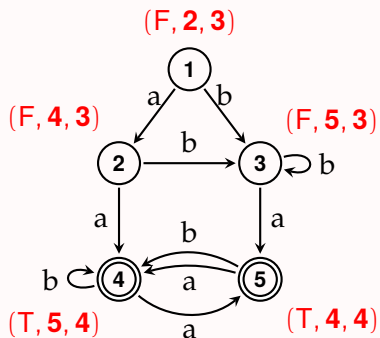
Let $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be an **endofunctor** on a category \mathcal{C} . An **F -coalgebra** is an object A of \mathcal{C} together with a **morphism** $\alpha : A \rightarrow FA$ of \mathcal{C} , usually written as (A, α) . An F -coalgebra **homomorphism** from (A, α) to another F -coalgebra (B, β) is a morphism $f : A \rightarrow B$ in \mathcal{C} such that $Ff \circ \alpha = \beta \circ f$. Thus the F -coalgebras for a given functor F constitute a category.

What's an F -coalgebra?

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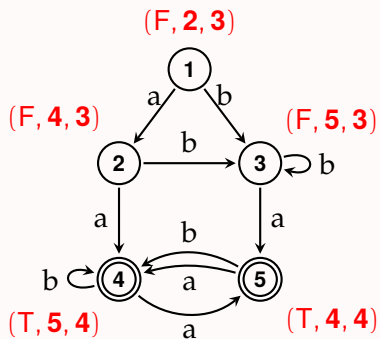
Finite coalgebras unify automata



DFA

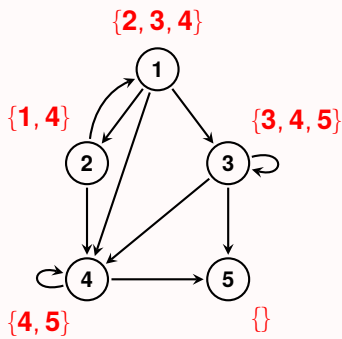
$$C \rightarrow \{F, T\} \times C \times C$$

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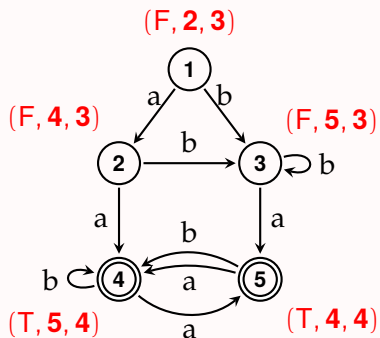
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Transition system

$$C \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(C)$$

Finite coalgebras unify automata

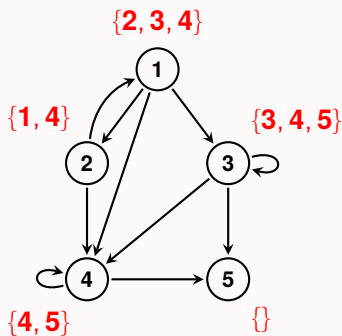


DFA

$$C \rightarrow \{F, T\} \times C \times C$$

Labeled transition system

$$C \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(A \times C)$$



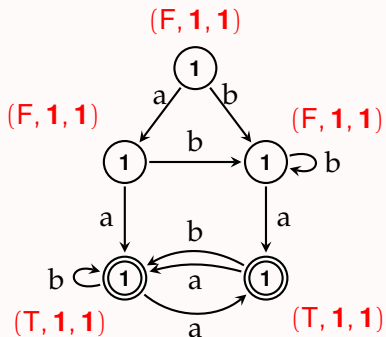
Transition system

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Markov Decision Process

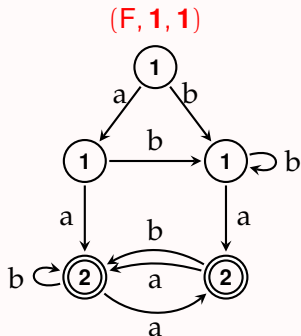
$$C \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{D}(C))$$

Minimizing a DFA



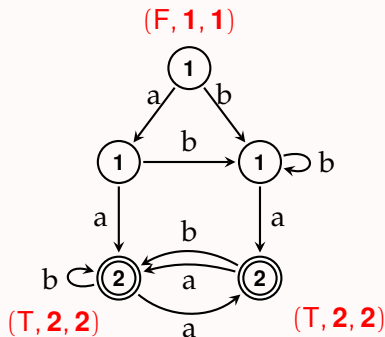
- ▶ Set all the state numbers to 1.
- ▶ Pick equivalence class
 - ▶ Compute missing signatures.
 - ▶ Assign new state numbers & Remove signatures from predecessors of changed states.
- ▶ Iterate until all states have a signature.

Minimizing a DFA



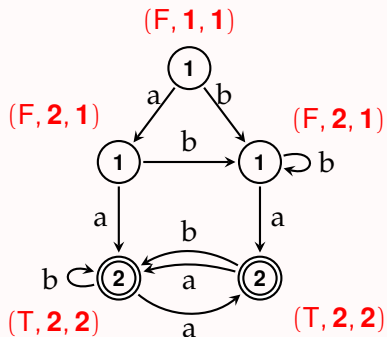
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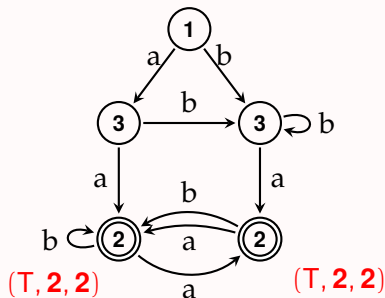
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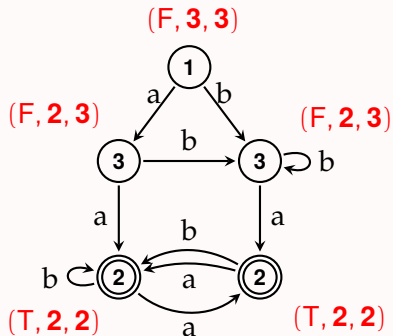
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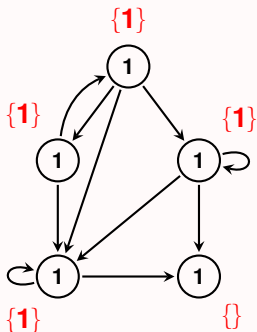
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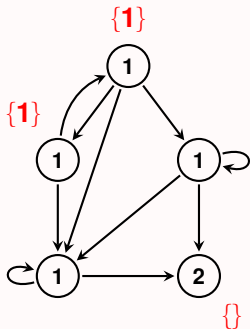
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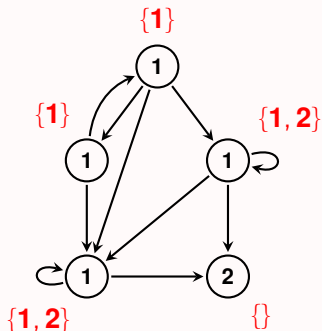
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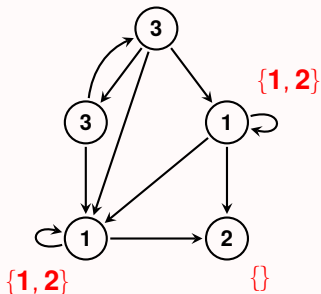
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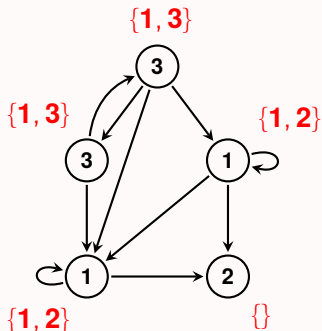
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- ▶ What about the complexity of bookkeeping?
 - ▶ See paper for n-way partition refinement data structure

Comparison

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Quadratic complexity

Comparison

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($O(m \log n)$ signatures vs $O(m \log n)$)
Applicable to zippable functors
- DCPR* Distributed coalgebraic algorithm
Same generality as us
Quadratic complexity
- mCRL2* Specialized C++ algorithm suite
for labeled transition systems
 $C \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(A \times C)$
Several LTS minimization algorithms
from literature ('90, '03, '17, '19)

benchmark		time (s)			memory (MB)	
type	n	<i>CoPaR</i>	<i>DCPR</i>	<i>Boa</i>	<i>DCPR</i>	<i>Boa</i>
fms	1639440	232	84	1.12	514 \times 32	196
	4459455	–	406	4.47	1690 \times 32	582
wlan	607727	105	855	0.28	147 \times 32	42
	1632799	–	2960	0.79	379 \times 32	93
wta(W)	152107	566	79	0.74	642 \times 32	83
	944250	–	675	11.96	6786 \times 32	1228
wta(Z)	156913	438	82	0.48	677 \times 32	92
	1007990	–	645	16.75	5644 \times 32	1325
wta(2)	154863	449	160	0.81	621 \times 32	79
	1300000	–	1377	23.35	7092 \times 32	1647

What is the cost of generality?

benchmark		time (s)		memory (MB)	
type	n	<i>mCRL2</i>	<i>Boa</i>	<i>mCRL2</i>	<i>Boa</i>
	2416632	13.9	1.4	1780	249
cwi	7838608	214.2	15.8	5777	814
	33949609	282.2	31.5	16615	2776
	6020550	33.8	3.1	2124	520
vasy	11026932	51.6	6.1	2768	619
	12323703	56.9	7.0	3103	734

For *mCRL2*, we pick its best algorithm and its self-reported time.
For *Boa*, we report wall-clock time.